

becomes utter drudgery at last, and when the season is gone, one only wonders how ever he had courage or endurance to pass through it.

## THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsburg, Friday, May 18, 1860.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—We solicit voluntary communications from all parts of the country upon matters of interest. If items of news, in particular, will be thankfully received.

All communications must be accompanied by a responsible name; not for publication, but as a voucher for their genuineness.

**Republican National Convention.**—at Chicago, May 16.

### The Democratic Imbrolio.

Since the adjournment of the Northern wing of the Democracy, as mentioned in our last, we have intelligence from the Southern wing of the Democracy proper, as they consider themselves.

They made no nomination of candidates and took no action indicating a preference on the part of the body of any particular persons. Their number was a little over forty. After considerable debate, disclosing much diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done, but showing no disposition to recede from their general movement, they dissolved or adjourned *sine die*. It was resolved however to call another National Convention, to be held in Richmond, Va., in June. This movement we think was a shrewd one. Having bolted from the main convention, although as a part instructed so to do in a certain contingency, they must be regarded as individuals deputed by their party to express its views on certain important points, but not as a National Convention to make nominations—if they had adjourned to a future day they would acquire no increased capacity or responsibility. States that had not joined in the secession would have no delegates in it without a selection of such by their constituents.

A new convention might be called, even though the National Democratic Committee at the head of which our United States District Judge still presides, should not see fit to organize the movement, for the power of calling a convention on important occasions is necessarily inherent in every political body.

This call of course may and will extend to all the states of the Union, so that the Democracy of the free states, may if they choose be represented in it. Two of them, California and Oregon, have already signified their willingness to go with universal slavery for the protection of the rights of slave owners in our territories.

Several prominent men of the party, such as Bigler of Penn., Caswell of N. Y., and others, whose individual sentiments were swamped by their colleagues upon the unit principle, have shown very strong leanings in the same direction. The whole influence of the administration will be found tending thitherward also.

From a resolution of the northern wing, it seems they appeal to the party of the bolting states to appoint new delegates to supply the vacancies made by the split, to meet at Baltimore, so as to nationalize that concern.

Both factions are thus to be made national, and we shall have two National Democratic Conventions in full blast at the same time.—Both will no doubt make nominations of candidates for President and Vice President. The Northern candidate for President has been already sufficiently indicated—it is Stephen A. Douglas. That wing is determined upon him or nobody.

Who the candidate of the other convention will be is not so clear. It may be Hunter or Davis or Guthrie or Breckinridge, or even Dickinson, Toucey or Cushing.

The chances of these three last are not smart, although they are all dead against Mr. Douglas and the squatter sovereignty principle, and fast friends of the southern platform rejected at Charleston.

Of the candidates thus to be put forth by the rival convention, nobody supposes that either can receive a majority in the electoral college. We fully believe that the Chicago nominee will run over both combined. But if not how will it be? Why, the southern platform candidate will carry against the Republican candidate every slave state, and probably California with them. Oregon we have hopes of for the Republicans. What other states can the Democracy control in behalf of Douglas?

It was well said in debate at Charleston that he could not reckon confidently on one. His best chance would undoubtedly be for his own state, Illinois. But even there his chance is hardly an even one. In 1856, Buchanan had a plurality of a few thousands when Fillmore had over 3700 votes, but Bissell, the Republican candidate, was chosen governor. In 1858, when Douglas stumped the state from one end to the other, he secured indeed a small majority in the Legislature, and thus a reelection to the Senate, but the Republican state ticket was again elected. These facts assuredly afford no very reliable grounds for asserting that he can carry his own state. In Indiana it seems to us his prospects are no better, to say the least.—Neither in Pennsylvania nor New Jersey, if the opposition to him are cordially united, does he stand the ghost of a chance.

Our Democratic friends perhaps can see the issue in this state of things. We perfectly understand the southern game of throwing the election into the House. They know that in that event Douglas is certain to be defeated, whoever wins.

This is a contingency quite probable if Mr. Douglas can carry three or four free states. We don't believe he can do this.

Our readers will notice by his card in another column, that our able Representative in Congress—Hon. Justin S. Morrill—declines a re-nomination to the office which he now fills. This will be regretted by many in this district who hoped to retain his valuable services in Congress—Hon. Justin S. Morrill.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1860.

Rev. Mr. Budge, the Baptist clergyman who has been undergoing a strict examination for several days past on a charge of murdering his wife by poison at Utica, was discharged from custody on the 9th inst., there not being a particle of testimony against him.

**John Bell and Edward Everett.**

Such was the ticket put up by the "Constitutional Union party," which assembled at Baltimore last week. Perhaps no fault can be found with these men, they certainly represent considerable talent and ability, but the party avows no principle save attachment to the constitution and Union! Just as though this pretense was going to deceive intelligent men! The whole country adopts their platform except a few fire-eaters at the South.—Intelligent freemen want a platform that touches the real questions that engross public attention. The result of the Union Convention is an abortion, unworthy the serious thought of a candid man.

However, those there assembled went to work just as though the salvation of the country depended upon their action. On the second ballot Mr. Bell of Tennessee was nominated by 138 votes, 128 being necessary for a choice. Houston had only 68, Graham of N. C., 18, Everett 9, &c. Gov. Houston was slaughtered by his enthusiastic friends from New York, who declared that they wanted a southern Democrat for candidate. This sealed his fate. Young America from abroad was dreadfully disappointed at the result, but the Baltimore people are delighted. After the nomination, however, the convention went into a condition of delirious excitement. Everybody except the disappointed Houstonites was intensely happy. It really seemed as though the times of Tippecanoe had returned. Edward Everett's name was received with a most extraordinary amount of applause, and the convention adjourned in a spasm of enthusiasm. The speech of Mr. Henry of Tennessee accepting the nomination in the name of Mr. Bell, quite took the crowd off their soundings. Mr. Hillard also made a great speech for Massachusetts and Mr. Everett. Tremendous cheering followed his remarks, and the ladies in the galleries showered bouquets upon him.

**The Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.**

We think we have been negligent in transmitting through our columns accounts of a dreadful disease which is making sad ravages among the cattle of Massachusetts. It is termed by physicians pleuro-pneumonia, and it has exhibited itself in North Brookfield and vicinity in an alarming manner. Commissioners have been appointed by the legislature to examine the herds of cattle in this town and vicinity, and to kill those that were infected that the disease might not spread, a sum of money being appropriated for this purpose. This commission have already used up their appropriation, and it is believed that the disease is yet spreading. Eminent physicians believe the disease not to be contagious, and that it will spread only by contact. It is now proposed to tax the people \$600,000, to be used in the extirpation of this disease.

Mr. Charles L. Flint, in his new edition of "Milk Cows and Dairy Farming," gives the following statement of the symptoms of this somewhat new disease:

The early symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia are often quite obscure, and would not be perceived where the disease was not suspected, and the animal carefully watched, and perhaps not even then till it had considerably advanced. The interior of the eyelids becomes red, while in the healthy animal it is a beautiful rose color, the pulse increases five or six beats over its usual activity, that of a healthy animal from five to eight years old, being about forty-eight or fifty a minute, that of the young animal being quite as numerous—sometimes even as high as sixty. The respirations are increased in activity from five to ten per minute, the natural activity being about seventeen per minute. The noise made in breathing, as the ear is placed upon the chest or just behind the elbow, becomes louder, and somewhat resembles the crumpling of paper. If the sides are struck the animal suffers more than usual, and there appears morning and evening a slight dry cough, often short and painful. This is the first stage of the malady, and would not attract attention, since the animal may still continue to eat, drink, ruminate, labor, give milk, &c., apparently as usual. In this stage it is curable under very careful treatment.

Then the trouble rapidly increases. The appetite diminishes, there is a disinclination to chew the cud, and it is done by jerks, the hair is dull and staring, the temperature of the skin and external surfaces is very uneven, the horns may be cold and warm alternately, or the legs may appear very cold, and the horns or other parts of the body hot. If in pasture the animal withdraws from the rest of the herd. In four or five days after the disease is seated, the appetite ceases entirely—the breathing becomes quicker and more labored, the respirations increasing to thirty, forty or even forty-five per minute—the nostrils are somewhat dilated, discharging a light, mucous substance—the animal lags and appears to suffer—in some cases it swells up. The cow falls off in milk. In pressing even lightly upon the back just behind the withers, the animal shows great pain. The breath grows warmer and often fetid—the danger increases of course. The animal will often lie down, but will rise very hard against the partition, as if for support, and breathes from the mouth, catching her breath with difficulty, and soon dies. The progressive symptoms vary greatly, however, in different animals, but the cough is the key note of the disease, and appears in all cases.

**To the Republican Voters of the Second District of Vermont:**

The time for nominating some person as your candidate for election to the next Congress is approaching, and it may be proper for me to inform you, of what is already known to many of my personal friends, that it is my purpose to retire from further service at the close of my present term, and that I shall not again be a candidate.

Whether I have labored successfully or unsuccessfully, I trust my record will show that I have exhibited no lack of industry nor want of devotion to the cardinal principles we profess.

For the generous support I have steadfastly received at your hands, collectively—having thrice tendered to me the nomination followed by successive elections—I can only express my profound gratitude.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1860.

Rev. Mr. Budge, the Baptist clergyman who has been undergoing a strict examination for several days past on a charge of murdering his wife by poison at Utica, was discharged from custody on the 9th inst., there not being a particle of testimony against him.

**From Chicago.**

**General Dispatches to the Press.**

**CHICAGO, May 14.**

The weather is beautiful and the excitement is still increasing. Seward's friends are still hopeful, counting on parts of New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania, but they give up Indiana.

Rollins of Missouri, who lacked but a handful of votes of being chosen governor three years since, writes that if Bates is nominated he will again take the nomination for governor, and can carry the state in the August election on the Republican platform.

Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, says that with Seward and his party will inevitably be defeated in that state, but with Bates, McLean or Lincoln, and perhaps others, he can sweep the state.

The opponents of Seward insist that he cannot be nominated, since the doubtful states continue to be solid against him, and to all appearances they must still continue so.

**CHICAGO, May 15.**

There is a perfect whirl of excitement in the city, which is crowded with large arrivals from all points. The doubt as to the result is increasing. Seward is losing ground. The opposition to him are concentrating. It is believed that Cameron only can nominate Seward.

Large additions are made by each train, several thousand new arrivals being announced to-night. There cannot be less than forty thousand strangers in the city to-night.

The entire day has been spent in public demonstrations of various kinds; and this evening a grand rally took place at the Wigwag, which was crowded to overflowing. Four or five thousand were unable to obtain admittance. Speeches were made by Gen. Nye of New York, Judge Kelley of Pa., and others. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience.

The most intense excitement is manifested as to the candidate. The opposition to Seward is led by Greeley, David Dudley Field, the Blairs, etc., and they are very bitter against him. At present there is no concentration of strength upon any other name, and the chances appear to be that by the superior tact of Seward's friends and the distracted state of the opposition, he will be carried through successfully.

In case of Seward's success, Trumbull of Illinois will be pressed for vice president. Abe Lincoln and Wade seem to be the most prominent candidates after Seward.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM CHICAGO.**

### National Convention.

**Great Numbers in Attendance.**

**CHICAGO, May 16.**

The Second National Republican Convention assembled to-day in the Wigwag erected by the Republicans of Chicago. The building, capable of holding ten thousand, was densely crowded by delegates and others. The Convention was called to order by Gov. E. D. Morgan of N. Y., chairman of the National Republican Committee. Hon. David Wilmot of Pa., was elected President pro tem.

All eyes are now turned toward Chicago. We give the latest despatches we can get in our paper to-day. The telegrams are numerous and reports somewhat conflicting as regards the man who will eventually be the nominee. The despatches one hour will say Seward is the coming man, while the next hours' report will say that Seward is losing ground and that Bates, or Wade, or Banks, or some one else is sure to get the nomination. Judging from present appearances the man who gets the required number of votes will be the lucky one.

In speaking of the "no idea" nomination of Bell and Everett, at the Baltimore convention, the Springfield Republican says: "The difficulty experienced by Mr. Bell and other speakers at the Baltimore convention, in dodging the live questions of the day, is admirably illustrated in the story of the Irish crier, who felt it to be very important to conceal the use of a lost key, and went through the streets shouting, 'Lost, between half past four o'clock and Mr. Maginnis's store, a large brass iron door key. I will not be after telling what key it was, for it was the key of the Fanix bank, sure.' If Mr. Bell keeps on the course till November we may be certain that he will have to say something about the key before that time."

### News of the Week.

The Union Convention, at Baltimore, after two days labor, touched bottom by nominating John Bell of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

Many old as well as young people will regret to hear of the death of S. G. Goodrich, the well known "Peter Parley," whose general stories for children have been so universally read and admired by all during the last quarter of a century. He died very suddenly at New York on Wednesday, at the age of 67.

Augustus M. Connor, a pupil of Prof. Wise, attempted a second ascension in a balloon from Palace Garden, New York city, Thursday afternoon. The voyage was of brief duration. The balloon burst against the wall of the concert room, and Mr. Connor received injuries from the effect of which he died the same night.

The government steamer Mohawk, with the bark Wildfire, is below New Orleans waiting orders. The Wildfire was captured on the coast of Cuba, and has 500 negroes on board. Her capture caused great excitement in Havana.

Hyatt, the contumacious witness, is confined to his bed in the jail at Washington, by a slow fever.

President Buchanan has endorsed the practice of dueling and the murder of Broderick, by appointing Calhoun Benham to the office of District Attorney in San Francisco. Benham was the second of Terry in the duel in which Broderick lost his life, and, in the eye of the law of California, was an accessory to that murder.

The death sentence of Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman convicted of murder at New York, has been commuted to imprisonment for ten years.

Mr. H. C. Johnson has left the *Verdennes Citizen* and Mr. Wm. G. Cambridge succeeds him as editor and proprietor.

**Letter from New York.**

**To the Editor of the Caledonian.**

**NEW YORK, May 15, 1860.**

The weather we cannot complain of, for while we hear doleful accounts of the want of rain in other parts of our country, we are blessed with a sufficiency of that desirable article. We could take more and not suffer but all the numerous gardens about the city and in its vicinity are in a very good condition.

Business in the city is all that could be expected in the present condition of the country. We all look to the great West to afford us the means of doing a great and prosperous business. Let them stop speculating and raise good crops for two or three years and all will be right. One business flourisher at present in this great city beyond all others; I mean the newspaper business. It is a harvest for the newsboys. No doubt the circulation of the dailies of this city will be nearly doubled in consequence of the exciting topics which agitate the city and country, and which from this time to the next Presidential election will stir the people from the highest to the lowest.

The usual anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent societies have just closed. The interest which the public usually take in these gatherings has not been so manifest this year as on former occasions.—Whether this arises from the excitement naturally attendant upon three or four conventions to nominate candidates for the Presidency and the "grand mill" between Heenan and Sayers, or whether there is a real diminution in the confidence which the people have hitherto reposed in these societies, it is not easy to say. The American New York Tract Society repeated its usual programme of knocking off all discussion of and examination into its policy. The Rev. Mr. Wolcott of Chicago offered some resolutions expressing the pleasure it would afford the society if the Publishing Committee would publish some tract indicating its disapprobation of the African slave trade. So fearful were the pro-slavery controllers of the society of any action upon these resolutions, or any discussion of their merits, that upon the motion of ex-Judge Bronson, the former Democratic collector of this port, and the present Democratic city attorney, the society immediately adjourned.

Is this a satisfactory position for a Christian society to take in a city which probably sends out more slave ships to Africa every year than any other port in the world? The actual number of the slave ships fitted out at this port to steal men from Africa is not easily ascertained. That it is very large is very sure and not doubted by any one acquainted with the facts of the case. New York affords such facilities for fitting out ships in this business that it has become a great business. "How not to do it" is the chief question that excites the government officials in executing the laws against this traffic. Last week two of them were detected in receiving a bribe to allow the clipper ship, "Storm King," to escape on a voyage to Africa for a cargo of slaves. Great efforts are making to open the slave trade from Africa to our southern states. The business of fitting out ships for that trade is extensively carried on at the North, and merchants there in New York are growing rich in the traffic of stealing human beings to enslave them. Yet in full knowledge of all this, the Tract Society takes counsel of its fears, or worse, perhaps, of its own depravity, and steadily refuses to allow truth to be heard on this great sin of slavery. If a man smokes a cigar, the Tract Society will hurl its weapons at the miserable sinner with terrible energy, but if he steals a thousand unoffending and defenseless wretches from Africa, silences a hundred of them by close confinement during the passage across the ocean, and sells the rest to cultivate the rice fields in South Carolina, his sin is too small to be noticed!

Of course Gotham is full of gossip about the conventions that nominate Presidents.—No one expected the exposition at Charleston and the amount of "reissing" in official circles is enough to sink a ship. Our New York Democracy cannot comprehend the unwillingness of men to surrender principles for the spoils of office. At present the prospects of a re-uniting of the dispirited party seems so small that despair is written on the face of every office holder in the party.

Yesterday the detachment of our post master, Isaac V. Fowler, for about \$200,000 was made known and spread astonishment thro' the city. Some of the money he has robbed the government of was used to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan in 1856. Some of it was used in real estate speculations, but the particulars are not all known yet. Fowler has fled, but may yet be arrested, for the President is full of wrath, not at the dishonesty of a noted official, but because Fowler supported Douglas at Charleston. Fowler has been generally liked as a post master and as a man. Many will mourn his sad, though guilty fate. His agreeable social qualities perhaps have been the cause of his ruin.

The Baltimore nominations of Bell and Everett have not met with a warm response here. While no one denies the honesty or ability of Bell, yet it is universally felt that his nomination is put forth to influence that at Chicago. Should Seward be nominated, Bell would have a factitious popularity sufficient to cause the triumph of the Democracy if it feared.

Republicans here are generally Seward men, but they prefer a victory with Bates or some other sound man to defeat with Seward. Unless the Chicago convention initiates the conduct of the Democracy at Charleston, your next issue will announce the candidate. In June Richmond and Baltimore will give us each another, and a man must be very particular who can't find a candidate for whom he is willing to vote among so many.

The quarrel in Dr. Cheever's church has got into the courts and excites a degree of attention out of proportion to its importance. Many who honor the honesty and firmness of Dr. Cheever, think his judgment has not been such as to command respect or success.

Mr. Barnabas Ellis of Castleton, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning.

**LOCAL AND STATE.**

**Brief Locals.**

We cannot publish any more school superintendents' reports. However interesting such may be to the people in the immediate vicinity, they are not enough so to the general reader to justify us in giving up so much space as they occupy.

Our readers will find an advertisement of Worcester's Dictionary in our columns to-day. The "war of the dictionaries" is one in which we have taken no interest, but we would be satisfied with one of Worcester's.

A very interesting letter from New York will be found in another place, which will well pay perusing.

A severe drought continues in this section, and from all we can learn it is as bad, if not worse, throughout all New England. We have had several illustrations the past week of the saying that "all signs fall in a day time," for it has looked like raining quite often. Query: What would our citizens have done had not the water been brought from Waterford last fall? The company are carrying the water to a number of families this Spring who were not ready for it last fall. They put in ten gauges on Railroad st. last week. This protracted drought leads the people to appreciate in some degree this great enterprise; for it certainly leads them all in our history as a village.

Wm. McGregor of West Concord has a pair of twin calves which weighed respectively, when they were less than a day old, 54 and 80 lbs. Part Short-Horn Blood.

### Sutton.

Mr. O. Nelson has sold his stock of goods and leased his store to J. M. Pillsbury, Esq., who has recently filled up with one of the best assortments of goods to be found in the northern part of Caledonia county.

The town superintendent of common schools for this town, who was appointed at the late March meeting, and who could neither read or write, has very wisely tendered his resignation to the selectmen of the town, and J. M. Pillsbury, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. A better selection could not have been made.

### Addison County.

We learn from the Middlebury Register that Henry Cobb, a young man, a journeyman in that office, while feeling the power press on Friday last, had his hand caught between the cylinder and a shaft running parallel with it at the distance of a half inch.—The hand was drawn through, and mashed into a mass of pulp and broken bones. The surgeon is confident that it will ultimately be restored to a serviceable condition, but not before a lapse of several months.

### Chittenden County.

The freight and passenger train, on the Vermont Central road, came in collision at Essex Junction, on Thursday, badly smashing the cars but doing no injury to the passengers.

Gov. G. B. Folger was killed at Burlington last week on Monday in trying to stop a runaway horse.

### Windsor County.

On Thursday of last week says the Journal, the wife of J. W. Wheeler of Norwich, was thrown from a wagon, the horse falling and upsetting the wagon, upon Mrs. Wheeler. She was taken up for dead, but has recovered so as to be conveyed home.

Mr. Simon Currier, in going for the doctor to attend upon Mrs. W., was thrown from his horse, breaking his right arm just above the elbow, and also dislocating his shoulder.

The New York Post Office—Director of \$100,000.—Great excitement has been created at New York by the defection of Isaac V. Fowler, for seven years past has held the lucrative position as head of the city post office. An investigation ordered by the department and conducted by a special agent of the general post office, thus far exhibits a deficit of over \$100,000. The criminality consists in failing to deposit at the sub-treasurer the full amount of postal revenues due for the government. There is evidence that there is now in such default the amount above stated, and it may be found as the investigation proceeds, that the deficits amount to a much larger sum.—His headmaster, G. A. Canover, and George Lee are bound in the sum of \$75,000. There were rumors a short time since that there was a deficiency in the quarterly report of Mr. Fowler, but they were immediately set at rest by his depositing the \$150,000 claimed in the sub-treasury.

**ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.**—The Japanese embassy arrived at the Washington navy yard at half past 11 o'clock Monday morning, and reached their quarters at Willard's Hotel at 2 o'clock the same afternoon. The city turned out en masse to receive them and the streets were so crowded that it took an hour to reach the hotel from the boat, the whole distance being a perfect ovation.

On the arrival of the steamer Mayor Barrett went on board and welcomed the embassy in a speech to which they bowed assent.—Then the Japanese came ashore, the treaty being carried ahead. Here they were met with a speech from the commandant of the yard, to which there were more bows. A salute was being fired meanwhile from the battery. Arrived at Willard's after much labor, the ladies received them and detained them an hour in the exchange of courtesies, before they were allowed to retire to their quarters.

Finally the crowd dispersed, the military then returned to their armories, and the Japanese were allowed time to get off their seals.

**THE HALF VOTES.**—The half votes in the Charleston Convention may need a word of explanation. The electoral college which actually casts the votes for President and Vice President consists of as many electors as there are Representatives and Senators which it is entitled to have in Congress. At present that makes in all three hundred and three—two hundred and thirty seven for the Representatives and sixty-six for the Senators. The Charleston Convention consisted of twice as many persons—two for each electoral vote—making six hundred and six persons in all. Nevertheless, in voting, two persons from each state were reckoned but one vote, so as to make the votes in Convention agree with the votes of the electoral college. Of course wherever there was a division in the votes from any state so that single delegates differed from their fellows, half votes would appear.

By a rule of the convention—one which was adopted in all former conventions—two thirds of all the votes were necessary for one man to effect his nomination. This required 202 full votes, and though the seceders carried out of the convention 50 or more votes, the same number, viz. 202, was required to nominate in the body which was left. Douglas on the last ballot got but 1514.

—*Montpelier Watchman.*

**The Camden, S. C., Catastrophe.**

On Saturday, the 5th, a party of some sixty persons, made up of young people from Camden, S. C., and the surrounding country and the most of them young ladies, visited Boykin's mill pond, about eight miles from Camden, for a day's fishing. In the afternoon after a fish bake on the shore, about half the party went out in a large flat boat, intending to pass over and around the pond, two negroes acting as boatmen, and a few gentlemen only being on board as escorts. They had been out some time, and were near the center of the pond, when the boat ran on a snag. This excited little or no fears, as it was supposed that a speedy extrication could be effected. All was life and spirit—all was hope and happiness. Soon it was perceived that the great pressure of the boat upon the snag (in consequence of the number it contained) was puncturing its bottom, and that the water was making its way inside. Momentarily the danger became greater, and momentarily the excitement of the young people as well as the boatmen, became greater. The boat would have probably been pushed off and run on enough to the shore for many if not all of them to have escaped, had it not been that those who stood at each end (a white man and a negro) with their poles labored with all their power, shoved each in a different direction, thus mutually destroying the effect of their efforts. In a few moments the boat began to sink. The wildest excitement and fear seemed to seize upon every heart, and but few if any were sufficiently collected to enable them to employ their efforts for rescue advantageously. The scene may better be imagined than described. Piercing cries and shrieks and calls for help both from those on shore and those on the unfortunate boat, filled the air. Sisters and brothers, parents and children, relatives and friends, whose hearts were bound together by the closest and dearest ties of earth and animated by the warmest and most tender affection were there—some on the sinking boat, and some on the shore.—Twenty-seven persons in all were drowned—sixteen young ladies, nine young men, and two negroes. The boat committed them to the bottom of the water, loaded together in a mass. The water was about twenty feet in depth. Thus thrown together, one clinging to the other, with that grasp which belongs only to those in a drowning condition, there was little opportunity for the males in the company to rescue the ladies or even to save themselves. The floodgates of the pond were at once hoisted, and the bodies all recovered, but too late for resuscitation.

**The House of Representatives.**

Washington yesterday took an extraordinary course in relation to the territories. The House organized five new territories, in some of which organization is important, such as Nevada, reported by Mr. Grow from the territorial committee, were successively tabled by Democratic votes, under the lead of Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts, a Republican. Such opposition from the Southern side of the House is easily understood, but the constituents of Republican members expect their Representatives to meet the question of the prohibition of slavery in the territories without shirking, and to give to the people of those regions the protection they demand, and require. The President's country, especially in great regard of an organized government, and should not be left longer without it. It is easier to meet the difficulties of the case now than it will be by and by, and the House will not be held blameless if from any faint-heartedness or treachery, it fails to take a firm stand at the outset on the great principle for which the Republican party has been so long struggling, and on which it is based.

—*Telegraph, 12th.*

**THE DEATH IN VERMONT.**—A correspondent of the Journal at White River Junction, writing on the 14th, says:

Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitants has the state ever seen so dry a time before. Ricks are peering their tops above the waters of the majestic Connecticut which were never known to be in sight before.

An intelligent and extensive farmer of this state informs me that he is obliged to carry his corn to water his numerous cattle and sheep in back pastures, as springs from which they obtained their supply that he had always supposed to be unfailing, had dried up, and that unless he had heavy rains within a few days he should drive his herd to the barn-yard and fodder them as in the winter season.

**BURNING AT THE STAKE.**—The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Buchanan, Texas, gives the particulars of the burning at the stake of a young white man, a colored man, and a supposed Yankee, who had with him a wagon load of books, consisting of Bibles, standard religious works, and a few copies of Hester's Crisis. The victim was stripped, covered with tar tied to a tree over his own wagon, which was then filled with fagots and tar, and set on fire.

A meeting of sympathy with Thaddeus Hyatt, the prisoner of the United States Senate, was held at Cooper Institute, New York, Friday evening. The speakers were Samuel E. Sewall of Boston, Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and Rev. Dan Worth. A letter was read from Senator Sumner, in which he said:

"The power of the House of Representatives to institute inquiries into the conduct of any civil officer of the United States can not be doubted, for this power is a natural incident to the power of impeachment which belongs to the House under the constitution. But the Senate has no such legislative power. This essential difference between the two branches of the legislature has been overlooked by many who have hastily insisted that the Senate was justified in its recent dangerous assumption."

**STREET OF MONEY.**—The New York Herald wickedly insinuates that the reason why the Charleston Convention adjourned so soon was because the delegates had not money enough to pay their board any longer, so that they had no alternative except to leave or run the risk of being sent to jail for debt—the laws on this subject being very strict in Charleston. Chattering steamer like the S. R. Spaulding is rather expensive. Although the suggestion is by no means a bad one—matters of less apparent importance have often settled the fate of nations and of parties.—continued of parties in such an advanced state of decay as the democratic party. Its continued existence was by no means worth \$500 per day. The delegates acted judiciously in coming home.

**One of our New England contemporaries, in a rather poetical flight, says "time is about to turn over a new leaf in the book of the democracy." Then, we guess it is the fly-leaf at the end. By the way, if the democracy is the book, it must be an almanac, for its positions are calculated for all meridians, and changed every year.—*Louville Journal.***

**Yancey, the leader of the secessionists, is a native of Troy, N. Y.** His mother subsequently married the Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, and the queer freaks as told of that lady would fill a volume. Yancey was sent to Williams College, but no college could hold him, and the Faculty were glad to get rid of him. Yancey, in South Carolina, shot his uncle dead, and was imprisoned for fifteen months, and then was sent to Congress, where he fought a bloodless duel with Mr. Gillingham.

**The Japanese.**

The Japanese ambassades their suite have appeared to study themselves exceedingly on their voyage to country and in California. On Long Powhattan and Roanoke they amused themselves most of the time by sitting in parties of six or eight, eating rice, tea, smoking, laughing and having a time generally. They spend much of their time in reading, writing, drawing and king sketches of everything they see. They generally lie stretched out full length, when reading or writing. They carry a quantity of books of every description, and the size of Webster's large dictionary, the pamphlets of half-a-dozen papers, and illustrated some of them in the most elegant style of art. The principal object of the mission is to get an English copy of the constitution signed by the President of the United States. The original was burnt in the great Jeddah two years ago. The copy in Japan was saved. This they bring with them a copy of it (not signed), and a letter to the President. The documents are looked upon as almost sacred. It is called "the holy box," and is never allowed out of sight. It is a box three feet long, six inches in depth and eighteen inches wide, covered with red morocco leather, and sewed round the edges. They are "japanned" boxes placed together and covered. Around this box is a light and when carried is borne on the backs of four men by poles.

The embassy brings with it some cash, for the purpose of making purchases